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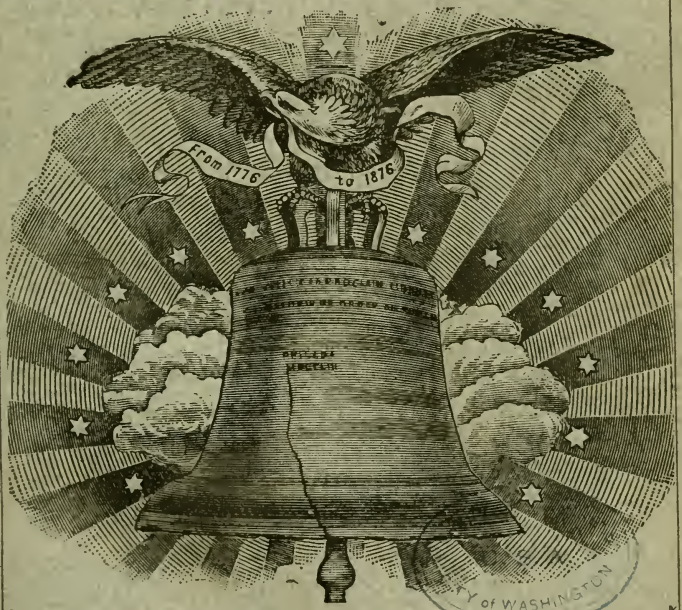
CENTENNIAL GUIDE

—TO—

Philadelphia, Baltimore

AND

WASHINGTON.



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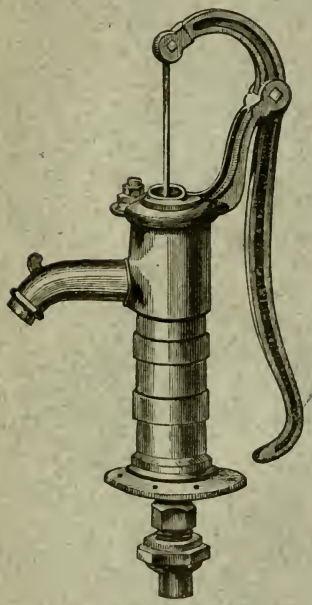

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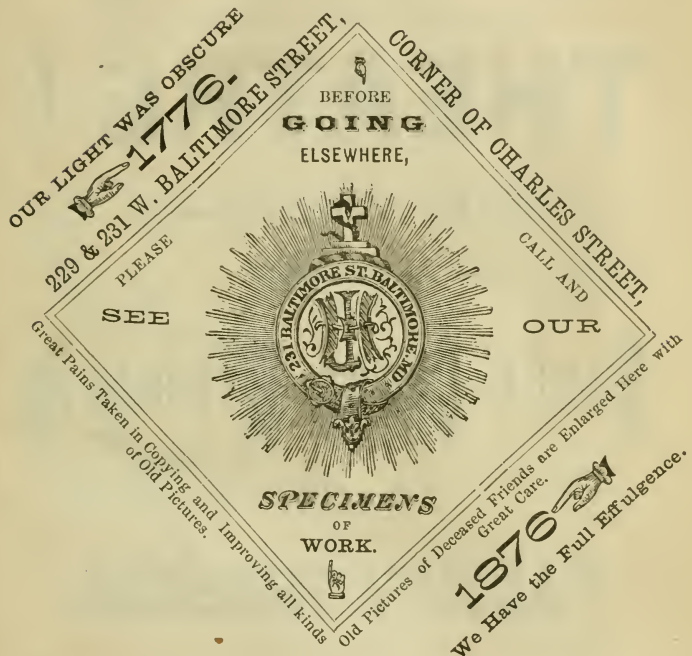

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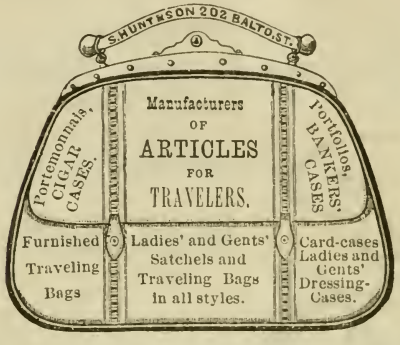
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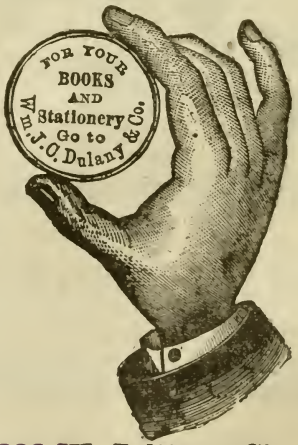

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CENTENNIAL GUIDE

TO

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE,

AND

WASHINGTON,

WITH DESCRIPTION OF THE

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BY

H. A. MILLER & CO.

GEN'L TICKET DEPARTMENT B. & O. R. R.

BALTIMORE, MD.

H. A. Miller. Louis M. Hastings. E. R. Jones.

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of the nation would be exposed to the world, and would render us the jest and laughing-stock of all enlightened people.

Not content with the mischief that they had already done the enterprise, they appealed to the people with all the venom and bitterness of confirmed monomaniacs, through falsely presenting the statistics of other exhibitions of a similar character, which they claimed had been, without a single exception, a financial failure and a ruinous project, though under the management of more matured and wealthier governments, which failure proved conclusively that our Utopian scheme must inevitably end likewise. Again, they endeavored to deaden the undertaking by creating dissension among the originators and dissatisfaction among the rival cities—who were anxious for the honor, by claiming advantages for each in derogation of the others—thus pitting city against city, clogging the wheels and stopping the machinery; but by persevering efforts and convincing arguments on the part of the active movers in the undertaking, and by the power of a mighty press, the grumblings of the dissatisfied few soon ceased, and their prejudiced fulminations no longer harassed the proceedings of the Commissioners, who were thus enabled to pursue their course in harmony and peace, supported by the popular voice, and encouraged by the notice taken of their efforts by foreign nations, who seemed to be affected as enthusiastically as our own people over the Exhibition in embryo.

The Commissioners appointed, the work commenced in earnest. The first business was the organization of the necessary bureaus, consisting of various committees

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and sub-committees, to which were referred all the work pertaining to the furtherance of the plan of the Commission, though complex in character yet so neatly balanced that a systematic combination thoroughly drilled in their duties and perfectly conversant with the specifications of the Chief Manager is the result. Having organized with the following gentlemen as the United States Centennial Commission, designated by act of Congress—President, Joseph R. Hawley; Vice-Presidents, Alfred T. Osborn, Orestes Cleveland, John D. Creigh, Robert Lowrey, Robert Mallory; Director-General, Alfred T. J. Goshom; Secretary, John S. Campbell; Counsellor and Solicitor, John S. Shoemaker, Esq.,—the work of placing more systematically and favorably their plans before the people of the United States began, and so thorough and extensive have been the circulation of their pamphlets and the dissemination of the results of their labors by publication in innumerable papers and through agents, that every corner of our land has been reached, and every child of our broad country knows now that the United States purpose celebrating their Centennial Birthday by the inauguration of an Exhibition far surpassing the grandest display of any nation since the organization of society.

The first work of importance directly connected with the project was the selection of the site for the Exhibition. Though many objections had been urged against Philadelphia as the place to which was to be awarded the honor, yet when the practicability of the situation, and the thousand advantages that that city possessed

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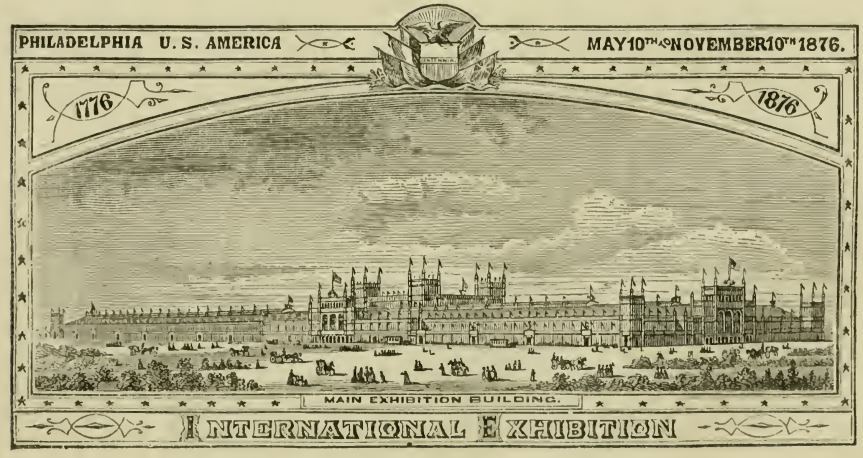
over other cities was made apparent to the opposers of the selection, they readily concurred in the choice. The choice of the beautiful spot in Fairmount Park evinced the good taste and practical minds of the Commissioners. From the point upon which the buildings are located the scene is at once grand and picturesque in the highest degree—the city in all its grandeur and immensity in the rear, sending muffled sounds like the roar of the sea to the ear from its thousands of busy sources — the beautiful, romantic and much-sung-of Schuylkill winding spiral-like in front, through grassy shores, verdant groves and shady dells, affording a pleasant relief to the tired eye and bewildered brain, made so by the amazing and surprising sights presented to them in their rounds of observation; upon the bosom of the stream the small steamers of the Schuylkill Co. at all times filled with pleasure parties *en route* for the "Falls of the Schuylkill" or the Zoological Gardens, glide swiftly past to their destination.

The question of the site having been disposed of, the next was that of receiving proposals and plans for the various buildings. By close and persevering study of the buildings used for exhibitory purposes at the Vienna and Paris Expositions, the Committee appointed to select from the hundreds of plans submitted for their consideration were better able to choose judiciously and wisely, and their selection certainly has evinced their good taste, as they have been universally admired and commended. The principal structure is the Main Exhibition Hall, which strikes the observer as surprising in its vastness and comprehensiveness, stretching in an unbroken width of 464 feet to an extreme length of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MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.
1776
1876
MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1,880 feet. The characteristics of this building, with its tall towers in the center and at either end, are striking and effective in an architectural sense, as well as almost confusing in its presentation of extraordinary and magnificent distances. The general arrangement of the ground plan of the Main Building shows a central avenue or nave 120 feet in width, and extending 1,832 feet in length. This is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this nave there is an avenue 100 feet wide by 1,832 feet in length. Between the nave and side avenues are aisles 48 feet wide, and on the other sides of the building smaller aisles 24 feet in width, the whole covering an area of 936,008 square feet, divided into parallel zones, lengthwise of the building—the various nations occupying sections crosswise, so that the products of each class of the whole world will be brought into the same line.

West of the Main Building, parallel with Elm avenue, is the Machinery Hall, the second of the colossal structures, which consists of the main hall, 360 feet wide, 1,402 feet long, and an annex about the center of the south side of 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered by the main hall and annex is 558,440 square feet, or 12.82 acres. Including the upper floors, the building provides fourteen acres of flooring space. The east entrance will form the principal approach from the street cars, from the Main Exhibition Building and from the railroad depot; along the south side will be placed the boiler-houses and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required. The western entrance affords the most direct communication

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1776
1876
MACHINERY HALL.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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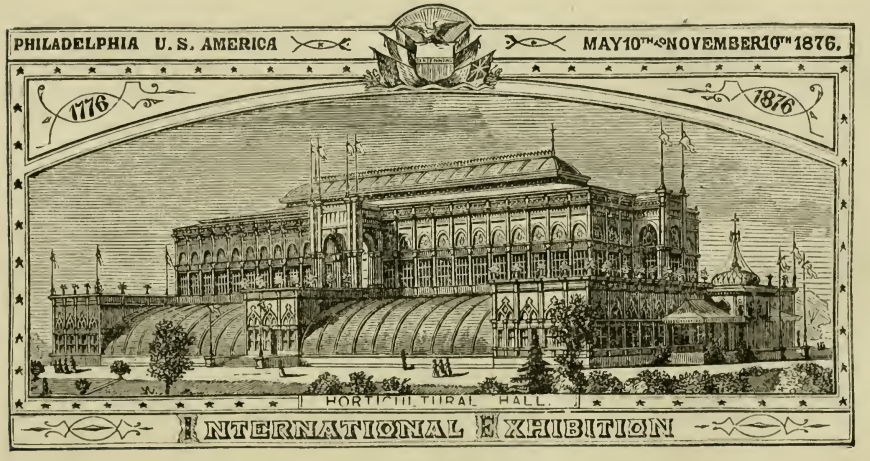
with George's Hill, which point offers the best view of the entire exhibition grounds.

It is difficult for the mind to comprehend the immensity of these two structures, as mere description alone is inadequate to convey to the mind their magnitude and vast proportions. To fully grasp the idea of their size we must compare them with some structure whose dimensions are known to us. Those who have seen the Capitol at Washington, and knowing that it covers but 3½ acres, and is but 751 feet long and 324 feet wide, can well appreciate the size of these buildings when they are made aware of the fact that they cover 35.47 acres, nearly twelve times the space occupied by the Capitol at Washington.

North of the Main Building, on Lansdown Terrace, is located the Horticultural Building, ornate and commodious, built in the Mauresque style of the 12th century, and is to remain in permanence as an ornament to the Park. The length of the building is 385 feet, width 193 feet, and hight 72 feet. The main floor is occupied by the Central Conservatory, 230 feet by 80 feet, and 55 feet high. At a hight of 20 feet is a gallery five feet wide, running entirely around the Conservatory. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing-houses for the propagation of young plants, each 100 by 30 feet, with curved roofs of iron and glass, as perceived in the cut; dividing two forcing-houses on each side is a vestibule 30 feet square; at the center of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are restaurants, reception-rooms, etc. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the galleries in the Conservatory and to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MAY 10TH & NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.
1776
1876
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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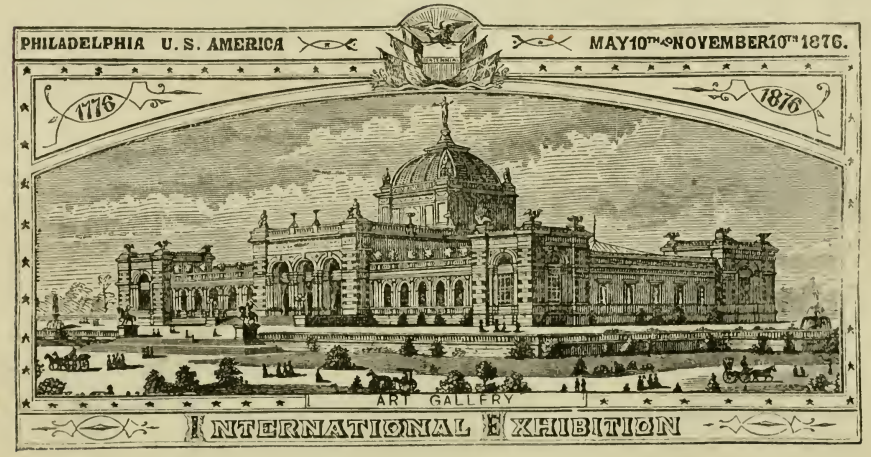
ings which have made Philadelphia famous and one of the most attractive and interesting of all cities to the tourist, is the substantial and beautiful structure ever to be known as Memorial Hall. As it is to stand as a permanent testimony and monument to the memory of those who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, it is built in the modern Renaissance style of architecture, composed of granite, stone and glass, thoroughly fire-proof, 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width and 59 feet in hight; surmounted by a dome 150 feet high, capped by a colossal ball, from which rises the figure of Columbia. The center hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of holding eight thousand persons, nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in this country. In this magnificent edifice will be displayed all the treasures of art. Not only will the public art galleries and museums of this country be emptied to assist in the display, but those rendered famous by the rarity and antiquity of their collections in the old world, where art had its birth and the most renowned of its representatives flourished; beside the numerous and wealthy private collections will all be tendered and unquestionably accepted. This building has been constructed solely at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia, costing $1,500,000. After the Exposition it is to be used as the receptacle of an industrial and art collection, similar to the renowned South Kensington Museum in London. Long after the Grand Exhibition in honor of the Nation's Centennial Birthday, with its associations and incidents, will have been forgotten and passed into history, this structure will re-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MAY 10TH & NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.
1776
1876
ART GALLERY
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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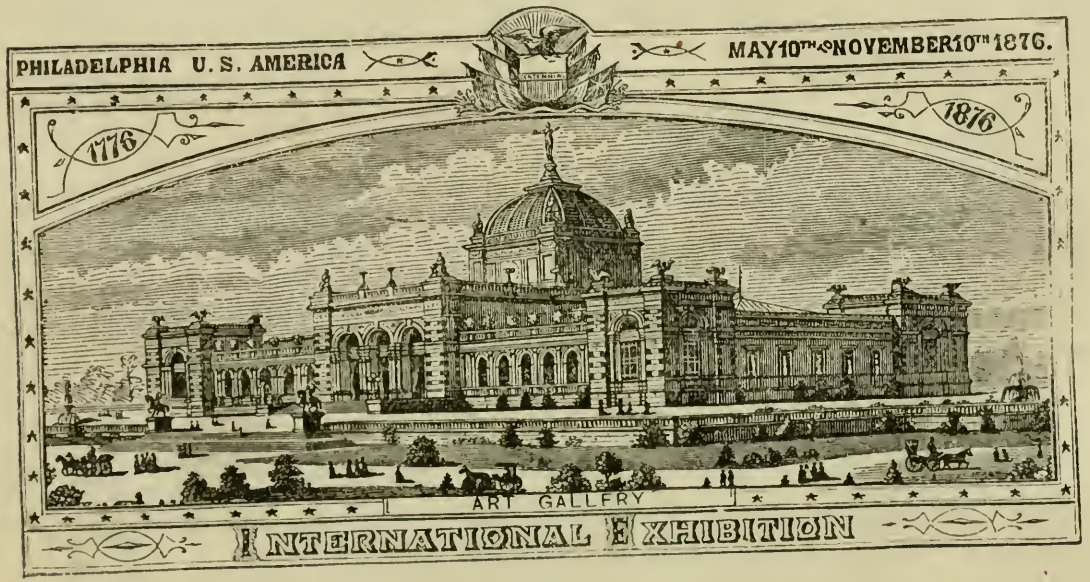
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ART GALLERY
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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main to mark the spot where people from all parts of the habitable globe assembled to assist and encourage by their presence the first attempt of the United States to exhibit their resources and industries to the critical judgment of the world.

North of Machinery Hall, on the east side of Belmont avenue, is the Women's Pavilion, covering 30,000 square feet, and intended exclusively for the exhibition of articles the result of the skillful labors of the sex. Beside the six principal buildings described in the foregoing pages, there have been erected hundreds of others, smaller in design, but unique in architecture, built by the different States, in which they propose exhibiting their progress in agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, and the various industries peculiar to their people alone.

Foreign governments have been allotted much space for their buildings, and demands for more are daily submitted to the Commissioners. Requests for space have been received from nations never before connected with exhibitions of this character, and in many cases have been refused in consequence of the impossibility of acceding to their demands, as every acre of the number appropriated to exhibitory purposes has been fully absorbed.

The United States and Great Britain have erected buildings in which will be exhibited the workings of the complex system in operation in the many departments and bureaus of the government, and cannot fail to be of interest to every one who is desirous of discovering how the vast and intricate machine called government is managed.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

WOMEN'S PAVILION.

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On every hand States and Territories are appropriating handsome sums of money to enable their people to make a satisfactory exhibit at the Nation's Exposition. This enthusiasm is not confined to the United States alone, but extends to every corner of the globe. Countries and foreign States seldom heard of in everyday life have sent Commissioners to represent them, amounting to about thirty, as follows: Great Britain and Colonies, France, German Empire, Austria, Canada, Belgium, Egypt, China, Brazil, Ecuador, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Honduras, Japanese Empire, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Russia, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, Venezuela, Argentine Confederation, and Orange Free State (Africa). This list shows how wide-spread and extensive have been the means employed by the Committee in making known their intention, as also the wonderful success that has resulted from their labors.

The grounds surrounding the group of exhibition buildings in every direction have been beautifully laid off in plats, avenues and walks by some of the most expert and skillful landscape gardeners that could be procured, and so well have they performed their duties that the eye wanders delightfully over a scene rendered beautiful by diversity, symmetry and variety. On every hand have been erected fountains of the most ingenious devices and surprising workmanship, memorial statues, arbors and other ornamental structures which add wonderfully to the natural beauty of the surroundings. Not an item, however insignificant, which could in any possible way give pleasure or comfort to the visitor,

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has been left unattended to. Success has in every instance crowned the efforts of the Commissioners, and universal praise is their just reward in so ably and energetically overcoming the difficulties with which they had to contend, and in so skillfully bringing order out of chaos.

The buildings are now open to visitors, who are required to pay fifty cents (in one note) for admission, which admits them to all the numerous structures within the enclosure. There will be no season tickets, and no checks given at the entrances allowing admission on their presentation, but every one after going out and wishing to return must pay an additional fifty cents. Every accommodation has been made for the thousands of visitors, and there is ample room for all. The following article taken from the Philadelphia *Times*, under the head of "Room For All," treats the subject fully, and corrects the erroneous impression that the facilities of the city and surrounding country will be inadequate to meet the demands upon their resources during the continuance of the Exposition:

Room for All, and Welcome.

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the journals of Philadelphia that the accommodations of the city would prove equal to and even more than ample for the World's Reception this summer, there still lingers in the columns of our western and eastern exchanges a feeling of half-suppressed uneasiness and doubt. It crops out every now and then—sometimes in the way of

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friendly advice—sometimes in the shape of an unkind fling.

For the purpose of setting at rest conclusively all fear or doubt on this matter we have to-day covered the ground with a rather exhaustive paper, to whose handsome results and accurate details we invite attention.

The total of our tables shows an accommodation for 271,000 guests per day in Philadelphia and her immediately suburban districts. But this is, in fact, an understatement. Inquiries made to the Mayors or Chief Burgesses of the flourishing towns of Columbia, Easton, Burlington, Doylestown, and Harrisburg failed to receive attention. If we add to them the very large number of villages in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which it was manifestly impossible to canvass in so brief a time, and the thousands of capacious farm-houses of Chester and Lancaster and Montgomery and Delaware counties, the daily accommodation will be fully 300,000 and over. This is our capacity to house comfortably and roomily. Under the pressure of an emergency, such as perhaps the Fourth of July or the opening day, half a million of people could easily be crowded into the present accommodations.

This, further, it should be remembered, is the accommodation under roof. In addition we shall have very large facilities for receiving our friends in camp. Twenty-five thousand Masons are to be provided with field quarters at Ridley Park. The Polytechnic students of Massachusetts will camp on the University grounds in West Philadelphia, and in Fairmount Park, we believe, Gen. Hartranft is arranging for a camp for fifty thousand uniformed troops.

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Now, look at the figures a moment. Three hundred thousand a day is one day's accommodation for over two millions a week, or fifty millions for the twenty-five weeks of the Exposition, if they could be distributed evenly.

Again, this ample provision is a guarantee of moderate prices. The hotel-keepers and people of Philadelphia *cannot* overcharge their visitors if those visitors have the option of falling back at any hour on the cheap dollar-a-day rates of the country towns. This settles that point. Philadelphia cannot play the Vienna game if she would.

In point of fact, the Centennial rates of living in Philadelphia will be very moderate. Our article to-day in connection with our special hotel paper of some weeks since showed that the rates of living for a single person this summer will range from $1 to $5 per day, and from $4 to $30 per week, according to accommodation and luxuries.

But better than the full store of house-room is the wealth of heart-room. The preparation of a paper of the kind we present to-day has, of course, involved communication with all the hotel proprietors, all the leading boarding and lodging bureau organizations, the representative men of the interior towns, the railway officers by whose roads the country is opened up to us, and with large numbers of the people themselves, of every grade, class, and locality, and we can say freely and frankly that everywhere and by all the very best feeling has been shown. Every one, down to the most

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humble, seems to feel that this year he is a host, and that the stranger is his guest, and to recognize the pleasure and chivalrous obligations of hostship.

This generous spirit, so widespread and universal as hardly to be remarked, is the sure pledge of the warm welcome which awaits, this auspicious Centennial year, the stranger within the gates of our City of Brotherly Love.

CENTENNIAL PROGRESS.

It is startling to contemplate the wonderful progress that the United States have made in one hundred years. The beginning of 1776 found but thirteen States, so widely separated that to make the journey from the extreme boundaries of the farthest would have been considered an undertaking that few would have attempted. At that date there were no large cities, no commerce of any consequence; agriculture was in its infancy; there was no telegraph, no railroads, no steamboats; steam power was almost unknown; the vast country beyond the Mississippi River—the far West—was about as little explored as the center of Africa; and where now are the immense cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, were to be found the Indian wigwam and hunting-grounds. What a change in 100 years! At that time the efforts of the original thirteen States were directed toward that one glorious end—separation from a tyrannical government, and an establishment of a Republic governed by themselves. How well that desperate attempt has succeeded the following figures will show: Commenced in 1776, with thirteen States and 815,615 square miles of territories, which was occupied by about 3,000,000 of civilized human beings, it has now a population of 43,000,000, who occupy thirty-seven States and Territories, which embrace over 3,000,000 of square miles. It has 65,000 miles of railroads, more than sufficient to reach twice and a half round the globe. The value of its annual agricultural productions is $2,500,000,000, and its gold mines are capable of producing $70,000,000. It has over 1,000 cotton factories, 580 daily newspapers, 4,300 weeklies, and 625 monthly publications.

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In view of the approaching Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, the Proprietor desires to call the attention of persons visiting the Exhibition to the comforts of his House. Trains will run every hour over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad between Wilmington and the Exhibition Grounds direct, making the run in one hour, for low fares,—thereby making this House as accessible as many parts of Philadelphia.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, the second city in the United States in point of population, the first in manufactures, and fourth in commerce, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about six miles from their confluence, ninety-six miles from the ocean, ninety-eight from Baltimore, and eighty-seven from New York; but a few miles from the immense coal-fields of Pennsylvania, in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural countries in the world, with a population of 674,022, and covering a territorial area of 120 miles—a much larger area than that of New York. The commerce is rapidly advancing to that point attained by New York, and is engaged in by vessels communicating directly from the wharves to the remotest corner of the globe. Though the commerce is of great value, yet the chief source of wealth is in her manufactures, which are of greater magnitude and employ more capital than any other American city. Located within such a short distance of the great cities of the Atlantic coast, and with such water-powers as the Delaware and Schuylkill afford, together with the facilities that the direct connection with the rich iron mines in the neighborhood give her, the claim to being the first city in the United States in manufactures must long be conceded to belong to her.

The city was laid out by the direction of William Penn in 1682, seventy-five years after the settlement of Jamestown, and the founder having the object in view of laying the foundation of what he saw must in the future become a large city, pursued the wise plan of making every thing subserve the end he had in view, if not for his own immediate benefit, at least for the good of posterity. To his judicious plans the Philadelphians are indebted for the marked superiority that their city has over the others founded about the same time, in regularity, location and healthfulness. Being ninety-four years old at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and the seat of the Continental

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Congress, there are many historical events connected with it, and many historical buildings standing at this time, which are of particular interest to those who have only read of them in their connection with the history of the Revolution; the most interesting of which is *Independence Hall*, located on Chestnut street, between 5th and 6th, which was commenced in 1729 and finished in 1734, within whose walls some of the most momentous events of the war of Independence were enacted. In the East chamber met the Continental Congress; here George Washington received his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American army, and the Declaration of Independence was adopted; the articles of confederation were framed and ushered forth for the approving voice of the nation in 1778. The Constitution, the charter of our liberties, was drawn up in 1787. Nearly every incident of that stirring and exciting period are connected with this building. It is daily visited by hundreds of people, and considered by the residents of Philadelphia as one of those sacred things that must remain inviolable, and forever preserved as a monument to the past. The interior has undergone a complete transition in the last few years; the lower halls at the present time being used—the East chamber for a portrait and art gallery, the West for a National museum. The portrait room is filled with portraits of those who made themselves distinguished both in the field and halls of State. Among the number are Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Lee, Franklin, and many others, painted by celebrated artists, and conceded to be correct likenesses. To the right of the entrance to the East room is conspicuously placed the original draft of the Constitution of the United States, in the handwriting of Jefferson, with corrections by Adams—a great curiosity, and is much examined and commented upon. In the museum room to the west of the main entrance there is a large collection of interesting mementoes and curiosities of the infancy of the United States, consisting of the personal effects of those who took active part in the strife, contributed by their descendents from every corner of the land; also, of charts, autographs, copies of the old newspapers, coins, medals, and numerous other relics, the property of the officers of the Continental army. Every one visiting the Cen-

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tennial should not fail to visit this old pile, so replete with associations of the past.

The Old Liberty Bell.

The old bell, which so loudly proclaimed to the world the birth of a new nation, still remains within the walls from which the mandate issued that gave it privilege to speak, with a great fracture through its entire length, the result of its good service. It stands to the right of the passage, a few feet to the south of the main entrance, near the stairs that lead to the clock.

Carpenters' Hall.

Between Third and Fourth streets, on Chestnut street, there still remains in a very good state of preservation, an old relic of the early days of the Republic, known to all acquainted with the history of Philadelphia as Carpenters' Hall, built in 1770 by the association of house carpenters, and is particularly dear to the people in consequence of its being the building in which the first Colonial Congress assembled, September 5th, 1774. Here some of America's first orators poured forth their burning eloquence against the oppression of England, and here Patrick Henry delivered orations that astonished and delighted the Colonies. Since that time it has been occupied by various institutions, among which were the Bank of the United States and Custom House, but at present it is in about the same state that it was a century ago.

The Old Swede Church.

This venerable structure was built in 1700 by the Swedes that occupied Philadelphia prior to the arrival of Penn, and is consequently one hundred and seventy-six years old, located on Swanson street, below Christian, but a short distance above the Navy Yard, reached by the Second and Third street cars. Its quaint appearance suggests forcibly the many associations so closely connected with it in its identification with the early history of Philadelphia. In the grave-yard, with its moss-covered

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graves and fallen head-stones, moldy and dim by the lapse of time, are buried some of the most notable personages of that period. The names of those who are buried here are in many instances entirely obliterated; and all that remains of the history that they once told is the stone upon whose surface the name, birth, and death had been carved.

Treaty Elm.

The monument that marks the site of this noble old tree, under whose branches the most equitable treaty that was ever made was entered into, is on Beach street, north of Columbia, reached by the Second street cars. This old tree was long a favorite spot, about which the Philadelphians loved to congregate and discuss the events that it had witnessed; the principal of which was the treaty, that was made without any oath being required for the performance of its stipulations, and said to be the only one that was faithfully and religiously kept.

Christ Church.

On Second street, north of Market, this sacred edifice still stands; and like Independence Hall and Carpenters' Hall, is of a good old age, having been built in 1727. Its chime of bells, which has called some of the greatest men that figured in the colonial and revolutionary days to worship within its portals, was molded in London and placed in the steeple in 1754, and is said to be among the oldest in this country. Washington, when President of the United States, before the Capitol was removed to Washington, attended regularly. Like many other old structures in the city, it was not left unnoticed by the British during their occupation. The bells were removed from the tower and hidden at Allentown. From the tower an extensive and beautiful view of the Delaware, the city, and the Jersey shore can be had, and it is often resorted to by hundreds for this purpose.

St. Peter's Church.

Not quite so old as Christ church, but possessing an equal degree of interest to the visitor, is St. Peter's church, located on

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the corner of Pine and Third streets. It was commenced in 1758 and finished in 1761; and like Christ church, has a celebrated chime of bells in its tower, which, on many occasions of great moment added their voices to the anthems that were rung from the bells which proclaimed the triumph of the army of liberty. In it's grave-yard, conspicuous among the monuments, is the one that was erected to the memory of Com. Decatur, the conqueror of the Algerians, and the victor in many a hard-fought battle with the English navy in the war of 1812.

London Coffee-House.

Standing on the corner of Front and Market streets, not far from the Delaware, is the quaint old building known before the days of the Republic by the above title. In the days when England ruled her Colonies, this was a popular resort, and many of the men who afterwards figured prominently in the honorable role of statesmen and generals used to meet here to discuss politics and literature, and to enjoy the intellectual feasts furnished by men of the highest order of intelligence, who frequented the Coffee House before the practice degenerated. At present this famous old resort is used for a modern tobacco store.

Penn's Cottage.

But a short distance from the old London Coffee House, on a small street extending from Market to Chestnut, between Second and Front, stands a little two-story brick house built purposely for Penn, which was intended for his residence on his arrival from England. It is judged to be the oldest house in the city, and like the many others in the neighborhood built but a few years subsequent, has a halo of associations centering about it. It is well worthy of a visit.

The Grave of Franklin.

In the grave-yard of Christ Church, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets, can be seen the grave of Benjamin Franklin and his wife—marked by no monument, but simply a

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slab of marble, which in its plainness fitly illustrates the life of the man. In the same spot some of the most noted of his contemporaries are buried.

Girard College.

This college is located on Ridge avenue, just above Nineteenth street, reached either by the Ridge avenue or Nineteenth street cars. It was founded by Stephen Girard, whose name it bears. Girard for many years pursued the calling of a sea captain, but finally took up his residence in Philadelphia, and through perseverance, energy and an indomitable will succeeded in accumulating a fortune, which at his death was said to have been the largest ever amassed by a citizen of the United States up to that time. He died in 1832, and with but few exceptions bequeathed his entire fortune to the city for the purpose of founding a college within which orphan children between the ages of six and ten years were to be educated. A part of his estate, consisting of forty-five acres, was selected by the trustees, and the present beautiful structure erected at a cost of $2,000,000. It is built in the style of the Corinthian order of architecture, of pure white marble, and said to be the most perfect representation of that style of architecture of modern times. At the time of his death his estate was valued at several millions of dollars, but at present it is worth fifty millions, securely and profitably invested. There are now about five hundred and fifty pupils of various ages from six to sixteen, and the number is annually increasing. In his will, Girard in donating his property made a peculiar restriction, which was that no minister, ecclesiastic, or missionary of any sect shall ever hold or exercise any duty whatsoever in the college. This has been strictly carried out. Inside the south entrance, facing on Corinthian avenue, is a small statue of Girard, beneath which he is buried. From the top of the building a fine view of Fairmount Park, the Delaware and the city can be had. It is necessary that tickets of admission be presented before any one is permitted to enter; they can be obtained either at the Ledger building, on the corner of sixth and Chestnut streets, or at the principal hotels.

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THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

On Tenth street, above Chestnut, is to be found the library of the above name, containing 100,000 volumes, arranged in open cases on all sides of the large room and in projecting alcoves from either side. Hundreds of people can be found at all times indulging in the profitable employment of acquiring knowledge from the abundance of material surrounding them. It is open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

This library, containing about the same number of volumes as the Mercantile, is on Fifth street, near Chestnut, in a plain old-time structure, over the main entrance of which is a statue of Franklin. There are here beside 94,000 volumes, mostly of history, 8,000 volumes of classical works, though strictly comprsing a part of the main library, yet is known as the Loganian Library. It was founded about the year 1731, through the exertions and influence of Benjamin Franklin. The hall of itself, irrespective of the rich collections of books, in its decoration by portraits, and the many curiosities of the early stages of printing, is sufficient to entertain the visitor for hours. Here are to be found the ancient clocks of Cromwell and Penn, St. Augustine's *Vita Christiana*, by Faust & Schaeffer, the discoverers of the art of printing, illustrating the degree of success they had attained in the art at that time, 1459; the Bible from which Eliot took his texts in his many sermons to the Indians in 1663; an Abyssinian prayer-book and rolls of Ancient Greek, Hebrew, Chinese and Siamese MSS. and numerous other relics and curiosities, entertaining to the lover of the antiquated and curious. In 1877, the library will be removed to a magnificent edifice built for the purpose, through a bequest of Dr. Rush, amounting to $900,000. It is to be of marble, with a portico supported by columns somewhat similar to those that uphold the portico of Girard College, located on the corner of Christian and Broad streets. The Library is open from 10 A. M. till about 5 o'clock in winter, and eight in summer.

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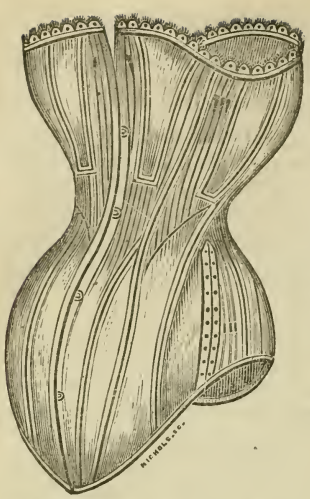

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University of Pennsylvania.

This institution is located in West Philadelphia, near where Thirty-sixth street joins Darby avenue, but a few squares north of the alms-house. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, which gives it a very collegiate appearance. The windows are of stained glass, giving the interior the appearance of gloominess. It can be reached by the Market street cars to Darby avenue, and thence by the cars that run out that avenue. The most beautiful feature connected with the building is its fine park of six acres, from which the alms-house grounds and vicinity can be viewed at a great advantage. There is also a celebrated museum in the building, consisting of a scientific apparatus of the most rare and valuable kind, costing a great amount of money, and said to be one of the finest in this country. The University at present consists of 800 students in the various departments of science, art, law and medicine, under the care of thirty professors. The medical college is to the west of the University, which is ranked among the first in the world, and has an extensive reputation in Europe.

The Alms-House.

South of the University, and joining the park, is the alms-house, consisting of four three-story buildings, forming a hollow square of 500 feet on each side. The grounds are beautifully laid out and slope down to the banks of the Schuylkill, and consist of 187 acres. It can be reached by the same cars that run to the University.

New City Hall.

On what was formerly Penn Square, at Broad and Market streets, the new City Hall is in course of construction. It is to be 470 feet from east to west, 486½ feet from north to south, containing 520 rooms, and covering an area exclusive of the court-yard, 4½ acres. It is to consist of four stories, which together will be 100 feet high. From the north will rise a tower surmounted by a dome, the apex of which will be nearly

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300 feet above the pavement. The exterior walls are to be of white marble, and those facing the court-yard light blue; the cost will be seven millions.

United States Mint.

Near the corner of 13th street is the United States Mint, with a marble front 122 feet long, and a fine portico supported by 6 Ionic columns. It is open to visitors from 9 A. M. to 12 M. daily.

The U. S. Mint was founded at Philadelphia in 1792, since which it has coined over $800,000,000. The base coins are all made here from Minnesota copper and Pennsylvania nickel; and the gold which is used here comes mostly from Montana and Nova Scotia (the California and Oregon gold is used at the San Francisco Branch Mint). The present building was erected in 1833, and is visited by 30,000 persons annually. As soon as a party of 6 or 8 persons collects in the vestibule, they are led into the coining-rooms by an attendant, who describes the various processes and points out the powerful and delicate machinery which is used in making money. The *numismatic cabinets* in the second-story are of great interest. On the left of the entrance are cases containing Oriental and Barbary-States coins, including those of the eighteen Moslem Caliphs from Othman to Ibrahim. In the first cabinet are also complete collections of the currency of Austria, Spain, Portugal, and South America, (the latter are in the flat cases in the center). On the sides of the room are rare ores and minerals, gold, siver, copper, aluminum, nickel, asbestos, etc., bright crystals, and barbaric ornaments from the Gold Coast. On the east side are Japanese coins of the square and round issues, and a line of alloyed gold in graduated proportions. Between the first and second cabinets are Persian, Bactrian, and Greek Republican coins, from 300 to 700 B. C. (on the left); also a set of Byzantines from 395 to 1448 A. D. In the cabinet under the dome are the moneys of the Greek monarchies, (back to the 8th century, B. C.) the early Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire from 222 to 475 A. D.; also the latest issues of France, Great Britain, and the German and Italian states. In the center is a case containing thousands

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of American coins from the early colonial era to the last issues, including the 25c. and $50 gold pieces. In the passage to the third cabinet are the coinages from Cæsar to Trajan, Hadrian, and Elagabalus, near which is a coin issued from the Philadelphia Mint over 2,000 years ago (in Asia Minor). The third cabinet contains national medals and tokens, and the semi-circular case at the east end is filled with the rarest and most curious coins of all times and nations.

The Masonic Temple.

The Masonic Temple of Philadelphia, located directly across the street from the new City Hall, is the grandest building of its kind in the world. It is a granite structure, 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and three lofty stories in hight (not including the entresol sections), divided into spacious halls, with their appropriate adjacent apartments, toilet-rooms, banqueting-halls, offices, etc., with various broad staircases and other passages leading to each. The inner masonry required ten millions of bricks, and the number of cubic feet of granite in the outer walls, if known, would probably seem to the reader fabulous. Its facade, or front, is a perfect specimen or Norman architecture—notably bold, sharp, and elaborate, with not a trace of flatness or inexpression anywhere on its profile. Its most striking features are the two towers, which flank it, one of them piercing with its turrets the air to the hight of 250 feet; and the wonderfully beautiful Norman porch, or doorway. The main tower is so massive that its foundations were laid 31 feet below the level of the street, and the greatest care has been used to make it completely fire-proof on each floor, by separating it from every passage by an iron door, and distinct iron portcullis, with intervening space between them. The porch is built of the hardest stone we have—the Quincy granite, and at the entrance on either side, are four pairs of receding pillars, surmounted by arched semi-circular moldings, enriched with the purest and most characteristic Norman decorations, including nail-head, cable, zigzag, interlaced squares, billet, frette, shell, rosette, etc.

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These traceries are surprisingly elaborate, and fasten the attention of every observer. The doorway is built in a projection of the front wall of the Temple, just as was often the case in churches of the Norman period, although our projection is deeper than usual, affording thereby room for more elaboration and finish. The two main front folding-doors of the Temple are 17 feet high, 7 feet wide, 6 inches thick, and covered with Norman ornamentation, in keeping with the whole exterior front. Standing in Oriental Hall, you can almost imagine yourself in the midst of the gorgeous Alhambra of Spain, in its palmy days. The veils of the Temple are striking in the extreme. They are 25 feet high by 49 feet wide, and contain 1,200 yards of satin francais.

This grand structure is, in a word, an exemplification of the art in architectural skill of the ancient nations of the earth, anterior to the Christian era, aggregated into one perfect and harmonious whole by American master workmen's hands. The cost of this structure was $1,540,000.

The Cathedral.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is 136 feet wide, 216 feet long, and 101½ feet from the pavement to the apex of the pediment. The exterior diameter of the dome is 71 feet, and its total height 210 feet. The interior of the Cathedral is cruciform, and designed in the most elaborate Corinthian style. Unlike most buildings in this country, there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from above, which, taken in conjunction with the prevailing colors of the whole interior, resembling Paris stone, marvellously hightens the architectural effect. The fresco-painting of the Crucifixion, the four figures in chiaroscuro of the four Apostles, the four medallions in the corners of the dome representing the Evangelists, the painting in the crown of the dome of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven, and the illustrations in either transept of the Nativity of our Lord, and the Adoration of the Kings from the East, give a magnificence to the interior of this noble structure which will compare most favorably with the Cathedrals of

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the Old World. The facade consists of a portico of four gigantic columns, 60 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with richly sculptured bases and capitals, and on the frieze are engraved the words: "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam." The structure cost upward of a million dollars. It is located at Eighteenth and Race streets.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

This new building stands at the southwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets, on a lot measuring 100 feet by 260. It is fire-proof throughout. The interior walls are constructed of brick, with stone dressings and sculptural decorations in terra cotta. The cost, exclusive of ground, is about $250,000. The art collections of the Academy are the finest in the United States.

Mount Vernon Cemetery.

This cemetery, located on Ridge Avenue, opposite Laurel Hill, is reached by the Ridge Avenue line of passenger cars, and by the steamboats which leave Fairmount.

The Gardel Monument, of Italian marble, elaborate and ornate, the design and workmanship of statuary artists of European celebrity, was erected at a cost of $30,000. The monument over the remains of Lawrence Johnson, and the Sherman Obelisks, are the handsomest improvements in Mount Vernon Cemetery.

Fairmount Park.

Almost every city of any size in the civilized world have connected with them pleasure grounds of some form or other, the outgrowth of the demands of that natural craving after the beautiful in nature, so peculiar to the human race wherever found. Many European cities have celebrated parks, but those most renowned are the Hampton Court of London, Bois de Boulogne of Paris, Prater of Vienna, and Phœnix of Dublin; these are the pride of their respective cities. On this side of the Atlantic, three cities alone may be said to have the rightful claim

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to the most beautiful and magnificent parks—Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Fairmount Park of Philadelphia, comprising 2,991 acres (four hundred in excess of the largest in the world), is beautifully situated on both sides of the Schuylkill, extending for five miles along its banks, and six beside the romantic Wissahickon, containing, besides the general appurtenances of parks, four reservoirs of the city water-works and the Zoological Gardens. Commenced in 1819, only for the purpose of beautifying the spot on Morris' Hill, selected as the site of the Fairmount water-works, which were begun in this year, it reached in 1836, by the many improvements in landscape gardening and artistic adornments, almost to the dignity of a park. So replete with rural charms at this date had the surroundings become, that the people saw the necessity of securing for their recreation and amusement this spot now so beautiful and attractive; having arranged the proper preliminaries to this end, they from time to time added acre after acre, adorning and embellishing as they encroached upon the adjoining property, till to-day it has reached the immense proportions of nearly 3,000 acres, and obtained a reputation surpassing that of any other in this country, and not excelled even by the world-renowned parks of Windsor and Hampton Court of London. Its natural attributes, enhanced by artificial ornamentation, extend for miles in every direction throughout its whole area. Not only has the skilled gardener exercised his profession for its adornment, but nature itself seems to have selected this particular locality upon which to lavish all its charms; primeval oaks, rocky precipices, shady dells, deep ravines, and winding streams, so encompassed by forest trees that the impression is hard to remove that you are not far from civilization and in the midst of the wilds of a newly discovered country. At certain points along the Wissahickon creek the solitude is so deep that not even the noise of a great city, with its million of population, can penetrate its depths; at other points the prospect of the city and country is of the very finest, the beholder comprehending almost at a glance all the variety and picturesqueness of the park, and viewing a continuity of as magnificent a panorama as nature assisted by art can afford. The Park Commissioners, not

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receiving any compensation, and not actuated by the prospect of gain, have only the interest of the people at heart in making their rural resort the very best of its character. At various points restaurants are located to supply the visitor with refreshments—that of Lemon Hill is the most patronized, as from the summit the Schuylkill and its many objects of interest can be seen to great advantage. The house itself has a history reaching far back beyond the period of the existence of the park, and closely entwined with the associations of the Revolution, as from 1776 to 1798, Robert Morris, a great friend of Washington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for six years United States Senator, resided here. At the foot of the hill is a level plain skirting the Schuylkill, and extending to the water-works, regularly laid off in walks and drives, and beautified by flower beds, statues and pavilions; also adorned by a colossal statue of Lincoln, by Randolph Rogers, of Munich. On the river banks are located the boat houses of the Schuylkill navy, built of granite in a pleasing style of architecture, several of which are covered with ivy. In the spring and fall the practicing crews can be seen in their light graceful boats, gliding swiftly hither and thither. Close by are the steamboat landings, where, for twenty-five cents, a delightful trip to the Zoological Gardens, or the Falls of the Schuylkill, can be had. The water-works near by are said to contain the most powerful turbine wheel in the world; they force millions of gallons daily to the city; the large pipes which convey it can be seen crossing a stream that passes in front. The immediate grounds contain several statues, much worn by the elements, representing the seasons and mythological deities. Just above this point is the Fairmount reservoir, encircled by a graveled walk, from which pleasing views of the city can be had. To the north, but a short distance, is a small inconspicuous building, containing many fine and rare works of art, the chief of which is the magnificent and celebrated painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, by Rothermel, which truthfully and graphically portrays that great conflict, the deciding battle of the Rebellion.

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The objects described in the foregoing pages are to be found in the southeastern part of the park; but it is not till Girard avenue bridge is passed, and the wide stretch of country beyond is penetrated, that the vast proportions and magnificent rural scenery of this celebrated garden of the people is made apparent. The drives along the Schuylkill pass *en route* to those more romantic, skirting the Wissahickon, the Spring Garden, and East Park Reservoir, as also the Laurel Hill and South Laurel Hill Cemeteries. The splended drives along the Wissahickon pass through a continuous scene of beauty and sylvan charms — groves of shade-trees, fountains of every device, arbors rustic in design, pavilions of peculiar construction, and through ravines whose jagged sides and cool depths offer every inducement to the lover of the rugged in nature to satiate fully his appetite for such scenes. The Wissahickon may be called a legend-haunted stream, as the imagination of Leppard and many others have woven weird tales, and mysterious stories have been told of the dark pools, deep solitudes, and protruding rocks of fantastic shapes that are to be met with at many points along the stream. There are also many other points with which pleasing romances are connected, such as Maple Spring, Hermit's Well, the Lover's Leap, and Mam Rinkle's Rock, said by tradition to have been occupied by a wild mysterious creature by the name of Mam Rinkle, "who drank dew from acorn cups, and had the evil eye;" it is said that she held communion with the evil one, and exercised an influence as potent as that which Sir Walter Scott has imputed to Meg Merrilles, the old Gypsey queen. Above this spot there stands a quaint stone building known as the Monastery, once the scene of the religious rites peculiar to an order of German fanatics, who sought this spot to worship unmolested, but who have long since passed away. At the junction of the Wissahickon and Creashein creek there is formed a deep pool known as Devil's Pool; but notwithstanding the satanic suggestion of the name, this is a favorite resort for picnic parties, as it is one of the most retired and picturesque spots in this vicinity. A short distance above this pool there stands a

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huge ill-shaped rock known as Indian Rock, associated by tradition with many an Indian raid; here, it is said, the chieftains of the various tribes used to assemble with their followers, and by their declamations excite them to war, or to secretly plot for the annihilation of the white intruders. Near this point is the limit of the park, beyond which hundreds of beautiful villas have been erected by the wealthy merchants of the city, who drive to their places of business in the morning, returning at night. On the opposite or west side of the Schuylkill, have been erected the immense and multitudinous buildings of the Centennial Exhibition, which have been minutely described in the article under the head of the Centennial. On this side of the river there are many fine drives, the counterpart of those on the east side, the most celebrated and used of which is the Lansdowne drive, called after the estate of Lansdowne, once the residence of John Penn, Pennsylvania's last Governor of the old Colonial line, before the republican form of government was inaugurated, and the old order of things was set aside for the new. This drive winds by many an object of interest, from George's Hill, almost encircling the park, past Egglesfield, Sweet Brier, the five mammoth pine trees, to Belmont Mansion, and thence to the Schuylkill, thus enabling the visitor to view this section of the park without leaving the carriage. Two popular resorts in this neighborhood are George's Hill and Belmont Mansion, from which the finest scene of any in the park can be had, and around which center many a tale of the past. Near by is the cottage of Tom Moore, the sweetest poet that ever sung, which he occupied during his sojourn in this country; though not the most beautiful spot in the vicinity, yet it seemed to have for him a peculiar charm, as the tributes he pays to it in his poems disclose to us the admiration and love which he ever entertained for it. Fond as he was of roving—as he tells us—

"Alone by the Schuylkill a wanderer roved,
And dear were the flowery banks to his eye,"

yet he always returned to his unostentatious cottage to ponder over the scenes that his admiring eye had encountered in his walks. There is a splended restaurant at Belmont at which

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refreshments of all kinds can be had. A wide avenue by that name leads to the Centennial buildings, intersecting Elm avenue south of the main exhibition building. It also runs northwest to West Laurel Hill Cemetery, the most beautiful in this country, filled with the most costly monuments, which in their towering whiteness contrast oddly with the dark rocks of the Schuylkill on the East. In the preceding pages an effort has been made to delineate truthfully the beauty and attractions of Fairmount Park; but to do it the justice that it demands, a far more vigorous pen and fervid imagination would be necessary, as the scenery here is of such a varied character, and so widely diffused, that to be appreciated fully it must be seen. As viewed from the Connecting Railroad Bridge the most variety is apparent, but as seen from Belmont Mansion the most comprehensive vistas are presented to the eye. To the south of the magnificent Girard avenue bridge, going west, is the steamboat landing and Zoological gardens, the steamboats for ten or fifteen cents conveying you to the Fairmount water-works in a few minutes, from which the quickest and shortest line of street cars can be taken to the Continental Hotel and Independence Hall. To reach Fairmount Park, starting from the vicinity of the above named places, the Ninth street cars are the most convenient; also the Arch street and Vine street line. By means of transfer tickets the Park can be reached from any part of the city; Belmont, Fairmount Columbia Bridge, and other interesting points, by taking the Reading Railroad cars, the fare being only seven cents.

Zoological Gardens.

A few years ago there was added to the many features of Fairmount Park, a Zoological Garden, which, though as yet only in its infancy, presents one of the most interesting and varied collections of carnivora in this country, and there is nowhere to be found in Philadelphia objects which will afford more pleasure to the visitor than these animals, the natives of every country that the sun shines upon. Situated but a few hundred yards southwest of the Girard avenue bridge, and accessible by nearly every

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line of street cars in the city, it is daily visited by hundreds who frequent this home of the untamed and wonderful in the animal kingdom, to see them at their sports and gambols which in their unconfined state they were accustomed to indulge in. We have here three varieties of kangaroos, tigers, hyenas, lynxes, leopards, giraffes, Angora cats, Tasmanian devils, bears, wild cats, porcupines, panthers, zebras, five species of foxes, wolves, prairie dogs, badgers, beavers, elephants, rhinoceros, elk, deer in abundance of great variety of species, llamas, bisons, American reindeer, and thousands of others which to many will appear as novelties, as they never have been presented to the public in the menageries that yearly visit the towns and cities of this land.

The collections of birds and reptiles are of a character that never before have been gathered in one place, and not only please the eyes, but afford profitable study to the naturalist. Their habitation as seen about noon presents certainly a beautiful and interesting spectacle, the bright plumage of numbers of the birds showing a noticeable contrast with the dark hue of others, but like the kaleidoscope creating beauty by variety and change.

The monkey cage, containing at least one member of each of the hundreds of species of the monkey kingdom, is the most amusing of all places to visit; the ludicrous antics of these creatures are well calculated to make the most hypochrondiacal person forget their melancholy and laugh in concert with their less unhappy brothers. The cages are commodious and hung with swings, chains, and hoops suspended from the ceiling, and every device that tends to exhibit the inmates in their native habits. In contrast to these supple creatures there are two Maltese cats of the largest and most beautiful species, one white, the other of a slate color, which are objects of fun to the monkeys, and are seldom permitted to rest from the continuous pommelling that they receive from all quarters; at times a less timid monkey ventures too near and pays for its temerity by a loss of hair and flesh abstracted by the revengeful claws of these felines To the southeast, are to be seen the bear pits, divided off into three partitions, occupied by black and grizzly bears. The grizzly bear is of an immense size, and a fair type of those

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which in the wild state are, of all animals, the most feared and dreaded by man. To the northeast of the bear pits is located a structure known as the Carnivora House, within which are confined the more vicious of the animal collection. Of all the fine specimens of animals in the gardens, none obtain or deserve more admiration than the gentle giraffe, which, as if purposely to show the difference between fierceness and gentleness, is placed among the lions and tigers. Six of these truly wonderful animals were placed here at a cost of many thousand dollars in the summer of 1874; but since that time two have died. They are playful and inquisitive, readily attaching themselves to their keepers, and at all times endeavor to attract notice by a sort of coquettish manner. They are of all creatures the most quiet, as they never utter a sound, not even the agonies of death having that effect. In looking at them it is hard for us not to believe that we are looking at a creature whose species became extinct with that of the Mastodon, as its long neck and peculiar shaped body reminds us of the appearance of many fossil remains that are daily exhumed. In different parts of the garden are located the various enclosures for foxes, buffalo and deer, and a little to the south of the aviary is the home of those peculiar little creatures known as the prairie dog; though in their native state they are wild and easily frightened, here they are tame, and permit themselves to be approached and examined.

One of the things which make it so pleasant for the ladies and children is the entire absence of spirituous liquors, their sale being forever prohibited inside of the gardens. As an evidence of the attractiveness of the place, there were 310,000 visitors during the first year that it was open, although many of the features that make it so attractive at present were not added until this year. The managers of the gardens have made provision that visitors can enjoy, at moderate prices, all the delicacies of a first-class saloon as well as the more substantial requirements without leaving the grounds. The restaurant is a beautiful building, and will command attention by its wide porticoes, its deep bay-windows, and the position it occupies,

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as the Centennial buildings and the Park across the Schuylkill can be viewed in all their beauty and variety.

HOTELS.

THE CONTINENTAL (Cor. Chestnut and Ninth streets, $4.50 a day), a long established and very popular house.

THE GIRARD, opposite the Continental on Chestnut street, $3.50 a day.

THE WASHINGTON, Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, $3.00 a day; and very popular.

THE AMERICAN, Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall, $3.00 a day.

GUY'S, corner Chestnut and Seventh streets, European plan; rates quite high.

THE IRVING, on Walnut street, near Ninth.

THE BINGHAM, corner Market and Eleventh, $3.00 a day.

THE ST. CLOUD, Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth, $3.00 a day.

ALLEGHENY, Market street, above Eighth.

COMMERCIAL, Market street, above Eighth.

CENTRAL AVENUE, Market, above Eighth.

COLUMBIA, Broad, above Arch.

EUROPEAN, Arch, above Third.

EAGLE, Third, above Race.

GLOBE, Belmont and Elm avenues.

GRAND UNION, Eleventh and Somerset.

GREAT WESTERN, Thirteenth and Market.

IRVING, Walnut, above Ninth.

MARKOE, Chestnut, above Ninth.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE, Third, above Callowhill.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Fourth, above Market.

PETRY'S, Broad and Walnut.

REVERE, Chestnut, above Ninth.

TRANSCONTINENTAL, Belmont and Elm avenues.

UNITED STATES, Forty-third street and Columbia avenue.

WASHINGTON, Chestnut, above Seventh.

THE CENTRAL, a small hotel, on Arch street, below Seventh, $2.00 a day.

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The St. Elmo ($2.50) is on Arch, near Third.

In the upper part of the city is the Colonnade Hotel ($3), cor. Chestnut and Fifteenth streets; also the Lapierre ($3.50), on Broad street, near the Union League and Opera House. In the eastern part of the city, near the Delaware river, are several hotels on a smaller scale: The Ridgway, at the foot of Market street, $2.00 a day; the Arch St. House and others; the Eagle, corner Vine and Third streets; the Bald Eagle, Third street, near Callowhill. There are many first-class boarding-houses on upper Chestnut, Arch and Sansom, and other well located streets at reasonable prices.

Places of Amusement.

Academy of Music (Broad and Locust streets) is the largest opera-house in the country, devoted chiefly to operas and musical entertainments of a high order.
The Academy of Fine Arts, corner Broad and Cherry.
Arch St. Theater, Arch, above Sixth.
Arch St. Opera-House, Arch, above Tenth.
Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut.
Chestnut St. Theater, Chestnut, above Twelfth.
Concert Hall, Chestnut, above Twelfth.
Eleventh St. Opera-House, Eleventh, above Chestnut.
Fox's American Theater, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Grand Central Theater, Walnut, above Eighth street.
Horticultural Hall, Broad and Locust.
Walnut St. Theater, Ninth and Walnut.
Wood's Museum, Ninth and Arch.
Zoological Gardens, West Fairmount Park, below Girard avenue.

Legal Rates of Hack Fare.

One passenger, with trunk, valise, carpet-bag or box, distance, one mile, 75 cents; two passengers, $1.25; over a mile and not exceeding two miles, $1.25; two passengers, $1.75; each additional passenger, 25 cents.

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Over two miles, each additional mile or part of a mile, 50 cents; every additional passenger 50 cents. By the hour, from a public stand, stopping as often as required, $1.50 per hour, for one or two passengers. Each additional passenger, 25 cents. In all cases where the hiring of a hack is not at the time specified to be by the hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile, but in case the distance shall be more than four miles, the rate to be charged for each additional mile, shall be 15 cents for each passenger. In all cases a mile shall be taken and construed to mean twelve blocks. Children between five and fourteen years of age, half-price; children under five years of age no charge, if not more than one such child to each two grown persons. In case of dispute drive to the nearest police station.

Secret Societies.

Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets. Members and their friends are admitted to visit the Hall on Thursdays, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., if not raining. On these occasions ladies and children are admitted, if introduced by a member. The R. W. Grand Secretary's address is John Thomson, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

I. O. of O. F., Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets. James B. Nicholson, Right Worthy Grand Secretary.

Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, James B. Nicholson, Grand Scribe, Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets, Philadelphia.

Grand U. O. of O. F., Hall, 602 Spruce street.

Order United American Mechanics, Hall, Fourth and George streets.

Knights of Pythias, Hall, Broad and Spring Garden sts.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania. Office, 118 South Seventh street. Open daily, from 1 to 6 P. M.

Independent Order of Red Men, Hall, Third and Brown streets.

Improved Order of Red Men. A. J. Baker, Great Chief of Records, 518 South Tenth street.

Patriotic Order Sons of America. General office, 413 Chestnut street.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST

ON THE

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Wheeling,

The capital of West Virginia, is pleasantly located on a narrow alluvial plain, overlooked by rugged hills, at the intersection of Wheeling Creek with the Ohio River. It has a population of 19,280, with 21 churches, 4 banks, and five newspapers, and is the seat of the University of West Virginia, an institution supported by the State, with 10 professors and 150 students. There are many objects of interest here; the most prominent are the Wire Suspension Bridge of the National road, with 1,000 feet span, with towers 153 feet above the river; the magnificent new railway bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, which crosses just below the city, is one of the finest in the country. With the approaches it is 1¼ miles long, including a viaduct of 43 spans in the city of Bellaire. The manufactures of Wheeling approach in similarity and magnitude those of Pittsburg, which are chiefly of glass and iron. The adjacent hills abound in minerals, and water power is easily utilized.

Moundsville.

Moundsville, the county seat of Marshall county, West Virginia, is twelve miles below Wheeling, on the left bank of the Ohio river, and has a population of about 1,500. The town itself is of but little importance, but derives its celebrity from the large Indian mounds in the vicinity and from which it takes its name. This mound, the largest of those ancient and mysterious relics, of which there are a great many scattered through the Western States, is one of the most interesting of American antiquities. It is connected with a series of earthworks of ancient con-

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struction, and is 820 feet in circumference at the base and about 70 feet high; at its summit it is 63 feet in diameter—assuming the proportions of a huge sugar loaf, and, except where it has been washed and truncated by the storms of centuries, is of very regular proportions. In 1838 a shaft was sunk from the apex of the mound to its base, and a horizontal tunnel made from the base to the center. Two sepulchral chambers were found, one at the base and another about thirty feet above it. The chambers had been constructed of logs and covered with stone, but had sunk from the decay of the woodwork. Many skeletons of immense proportions were found, showing that a race of giants must have existed long previous to the aborigines discovered by the first white settlers, and from the relics found in their tombs, must have been a much more enlightened race. Among the relics found were 4,000 shell beads, several ornaments made of mica, copper bracelets, and ornaments carved in stone. It is asserted that among other articles dug from it was a small stone on which was sculptured an alphabetical inscription. This tablet is of dark, compact silicious rock, and is oval, 1⅞ inches long and 1½ in breadth; it is of rude workmanship, but the characters are all distinct. The inscription consists of three lines and 22 characters, with an ideographic sign. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the nature and origin of the inscription.

Cheat River.

The grand mountain scenery for which the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. is so renowned, lies between Grafton and Piedmont, Leaving the former place the passenger is carried swiftly along through a rugged, almost uninhabited country, growing wilder as he advances, until he dashes suddenly into Kingwood tunnel, the longest one upon the road (⅞ of a mile). Emerging from this he enters at once into the sublime Cheat River Valley. Creeping along the ledge, cut upon the precipitous sides of these gigantic rocks, with mountains of equal hight towering just opposite, and with the sparkling river dashing along the valley nearly 1,000 feet below, the scene is indescribably grand and inspiring. No road in the country can boast of scenery as mag-

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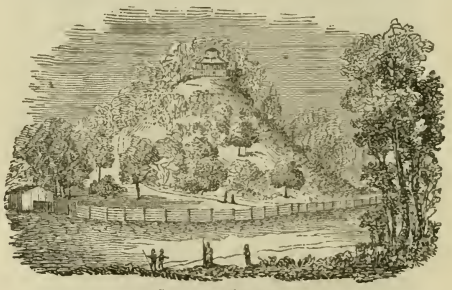

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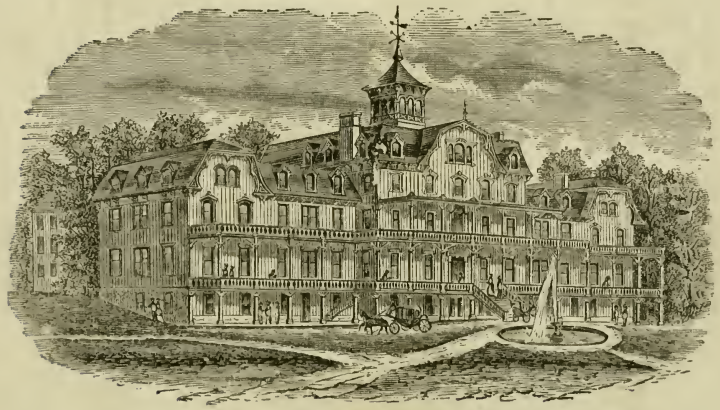

Deer Park Hotel.

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nificent as that here presented, and its wild beauty and grandeur have won for the Cheat River Valley a fame as undying as that of the stupendous falls of Niagara. Climbing still upward the train reaches the summit of the Alleghanies and crosses a broad, level plateau nearly twenty miles in length, known as the "Glades." Deer Park Hotel, the company's summer resort, is located here, and six miles west of it, at Oakland, another similar hotel is being built. These places are much frequented during the summer months on account of the cool, pure mountain air, and the delightful society drawn thither during that time. At Altamont, three miles beyond Deer Park, the descent of the mountain is commenced along what is called the "seventeen mile grade," (the grade here being one hundred and seventeen feet to the mile).

The scenery on this side is similar to and nearly equals that of Cheat River. At the foot of this grade lies the little village of Piedmont, an important railroad station—it is the terminus of the "Mountain Division."

Sir John's Run.

At this station, which is of pre-revolutionary date, stages are in waiting to carry passengers to the Berkeley Springs, a famous old summer resort of the Virginians. The Springs are 2½ miles south of the railroad, and are 4 in number, flowing from the forest covered sides of the Warm Springs Ridge. They flow 1,200 gallons of water a minute, and are chiefly used for bathing, the temperature being 74°. The waters are held to be beneficial in cases of neuralgia and general debility, and the high, cool mountain air is also famed for its salubrity. There are hotel accommodations for 700 guests. The Berkeley Springs was the first summer resort opened in the South—they were on the immense domain of Thomas Lord Fairfax, who reserved to himself the source still known as "Lord Fairfax's Spring," and granted the others to the province of Virginia. In 1775 the ill-fated army of General Braddock passed near this place, and Sir John's Run still commemorates Sir John St. Clair, an officer of the vanguard. The province laid out the town of Bath in 1776, and Gen. Washington, Gen. Gates, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and

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many of the colonial gentry had cottages here, where they spent portions of the summer in forest sports and bathing. Horse-racing, card-playing, and the old stately dances were the order of the day, and at a certain hour, which was announced by the blowing of a horn, the gentlemen retired and allowed the ladies the privileges of the foliage-shaded pool. Hither came the Baron and Baroness de Riedssel in 1780—he to recover his health which was shattered in the Saratoga campaign. In 1786 James Rumsey earned enough money at the Baths to build his steamboat, perhaps the first in the world, which was launched at the mouth of Sir John's Run, or at Shepherdstown, a few miles below, and successfully ascended the rapid Potomac.

Braddock's Grave.

General Braddock had led one thousand British regulars and one thousand Provincials on a long and arduous march from Alexandria, Va., to attack the French works at Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburgh). As the advanced guard crossed the Monongahela and advanced unsuspectingly through a region of shallow ravines, it was suddenly enfiladed by several sharp volleys from an unseen foe. The disconcerted vanguard fell back on the center and communicated a panic to the army. Braddock strove for three hours to form his men in line of battle while the enemy were pouring in a deadly fire. Washington's Virginians checked the French by bush fighting, but the close platoons of the regulars were mowed down rapidly, and Braddock, after five horses were shot under him, fell with a mortal wound. Sir Peter Halket was killed, and Sir John St. Clair was wounded. The army broke ranks and fled, having lost 63 officers and 714 men. Washington (then a Colonel of Provincials) was the senior surviving officer, and led the remnant of the force back to Virginia. Braddock was carried for four days, when he died from his wounds and was buried in the center of the road. To prevent the discovery of his grave, and to save the body from dishonor at the hands of the savages, soldiers, horses and wagons passed over it. The location of the grave was well marked on the sur-

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rounding trees, and some fifty years ago a party of laborers engaged in repairing the old road, disinterred some bones, with sundry military trappings, which were known by old settlers to be those of the unfortunate General. The assertion has been repeatedly made and supported by witnesses, that General Braddock was shot by one of his own men. Tom Fausett, who is described as having been a man of gigantic frame and half-civilized propensities, who spent most of his life as a hermit among the mountains of Fayette county, living upon the game he killed, did not hesitate to avow that he shot Braddock in the engagement, declaring that he did so to save what was left of the army. During the fight Braddock issued an order that the men should not protect themselves behind trees. Joseph Fausett took such a position, when Braddock seeing him, rode up to him and struck him down with his sword. Tom Fausett saw this and shot the General. Such was the account current when actors in the drama yet lived, and it is plausible enough to be true.

Old Fort Frederick.

Among the frontier defences of pre-revolutionary date, erected by the State of Maryland for protection against the French and Indians, old Forts Frederick and Cumberland were the most prominent. Fort Cumberland was first erected, but from its remoteness was found ineffectual in protecting the numerous and widely scattered settlements then springing into existence. The incursions of the savages became so frequent and destructive in the fall of 1755, that the settlements were deserted by the inhabitants, who were in imminent danger of their lives had they remained. The authorities found it necessary to adopt immediate and vigorous measures to check these inroads and extend protection to the settlers. For this purpose the legislature appropriated a considerable sum, and Governor Sharp determined to erect a durable and commodious fort, capable of protecting the exposed frontiers, and to garrison comfortably from three to four hundred men, with the necessary stores and ammunition. For this purpose he purchased 150 acres of land near the present town of Hancock, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and in the Spring of 1756, with a large force of mechanics and laborers, he

Old Fort Frederick.

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commenced, under his own superintendence, the erection of the subject of our memoir, and by August it was ready to receive its garrison, consisting at first of three hundred men, but afterward reinforced. It was christened Fort Frederick by Gov. Sharp, but in whose honor we are not informed. Several expeditions were sent against the Fort, but its strength proving too great for assault they contented themselves by breaking into marauding parties and attacking some unsuspecting cabin or hamlet, and retiring before news could be brought of the disaster. To those fond of romancing and dreaming over relics of the heroic past, when the blood-thirsty savage stole silently toward the settlement or isolated cabin of the hardy and fearless frontiersman at midnight, can, in this vicinity, find records to feed their fancy to satiety. The daring exploits of Col. Thomas Cresap and his "Rep Caps," (as his followers were designated,) equal, if they did not surpass, the brightest pictures of fancy drawn by the romance writers of the present day. He not only kept the savages at bay, but did not hesitate to question and defy the authority of England or the Royal Governors, when contrary to all instincts of humanity, they permitted a certain class of men to sell firearms to the savages, and for this protest he was outlawed and compelled to live beyond the reach of Royal authority. Just previous to the revolt of the colonies, several encounters took place between the English soldiery and the Red Caps, and some of the frontiersmen were made prisoners; but Cresap, by his skill and daring, succeeded in capturing the English stronghold and releasing his own men, who would in all probability have been hung. The old fort is fast crumbling to pieces, though in its day considered by the frontiersmen a marvel of strength and durability. Washington and many of his contemporaries who afterwards distinguished themselves in the war of Independence, fought behind its walls or sallied forth to bring timely aid to some imperiled settlement.

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here and give employment to 600 men. It is situated on a high plateau west of the Blue Ridge, and has considerable manufacturing advantages in the water-power of Tuscarora Creek. It is supplied with gas, and with water at the cost of $90,000. It was the scene of much contention during the late war, and was captured and re-captured many times. Several severe battles were fought in the vicinity, among them the one in which General Milroy was defeated with severe loss, after which victory the Confederates held it for a long period. In June, 1861, the Confederates destroyed near this place 400 cars, and carried South by horse power 13 engines entire, to be used on southern roads. This town is also the home of the the southern heroine and successful spy, Belle Boyd, with whose exploits the country is familiar.

Harper's Ferry.

This village is built around the base of the Bolivar Heights, on the angle at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and has about 2,000 inhabitants and 4 churches. The scenery in this vicinity is in the highest degree picturesque, and taking into consideration the history of the place, which is replete with incidents of the late war, and the John Brown insurrection, it should be to the tourist a most attractive spot. Bolivar Heights (over the village) is where Col. D. H. Miles ingloriously surrendered to General Jackson 12,000 men and 73 pieces of artillery, September 12, 1863. He was killed on the spot by a cannon ball after the white flag had been displayed. Loudon Heights (across the Shenandoah) and Maryland Heights on the Maryland shore were occupied by forts and fieldworks during the siege of Harper's Ferry. These battle mounds still remain and mark the scene of severe fighting.

The United States arsenal here was captured by John Brown and twenty abolitionists, October 16, 1859, and the engine-house, which may be seen near the track, was made their citadel. After a short siege the insurgents were overpowered by the Virginia militia and United States marines. The arsenal was fitted up for making 10,000 muskets a year. In April, 1861, it was guarded by Lieut. Jones and forty United States soldiers,

HARPER'S FERRY

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and when the Virginia militia advanced to seize the armory the buildings were speedily destroyed by fire and gunpowder. Jones then evacuated the place, followed by the angry populace for some distance with threats of violence, but he succeeded in making good his retreat into Pennsylvania. In a month the place was occupied by over 8,000 Confederates; thenceforth through the war Harper's Ferry was the scene of battles and cannonades, and was alternately occupied by the contending armies. The battle of South Mountain was fought about five miles from here at a pass in the South Mountain called Turner's Gap. The position was held by General Hill with 5,000 Confederates, and was attacked September 14th, 1862, by the center and right wing of the Army of the Potomac. Longstreet was hurried to the relief, and at 2 P. M. there were 30,000 rebel troops on the crests and in the pass; at 4 o'clock the fighting was terrible, and the National forces stormed the hostile positions on the cliffs and rugged ridges with rare heroism. At sunset the Union commander, General Reno, was killed at the head of his columns, and at 10 P. M. the contest ceased; during the night the Confederates retired, leaving the Union forces in possession of the field.

Jefferson's Rock.

Tourists coming to the popular and highly picturesque vicinity of Harper's Ferry usually make the famed Jefferson's Rock an early visit. Its attractiveness is not alone due to the natural beauty of the position in which it is situated, and the fine view afforded of the many objects of interest for which the neighborhood is so renowned, but from the many well authenticated traditions connected with it of having been honored with numerous visits from Thomas Jefferson and other prominent men who lived in this vicinity, or came hither to view nature in its grandeur and to find rest in its solitudes; some go so far as to assert that Thomas Jefferson on this rock framed that noblest of compositions, the Declaration of American Independence, and in the neighborhood this tradition is very generally believed; but whether it be so or not we can easily comprehend how these grand works of the Almighty could affect the human

JEFFERSON'S ROCK

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soul, and inspire in the mind of the great statesman those noble sentiments of justice and liberty, the eloquence and vital force of which coming ages will feel and adore.

The rock is situated about 600 feet above the level of the streets of Harper's Ferry on the east side of Bolivar Heights. Its outer edge is supported by four columns of masonry to prevent it from falling, as the elements have worn away a great portion of its natural foundations, and the authorities took this wise precaution to preserve the venerable relic for the benefit of the future tourist. It is completely covered with autographs and inscriptions, many of which are not legible, but the names of many prominent men may still be deciphered, most of which date back in a past generation. The view from this point is one of rare and diversified beauty. The villages of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, and Sandy Hook, are plainly visible, while directly below pass the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers; to the north the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with its magnificent iron bridge crosses the Potomac and passes under the precipitous Maryland Heights and crosses the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. To the south the view extends down the fertile valley of Virginia, with the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road running near the base of the mountains.

Point of Rocks.

On the Potomac river forty-two miles from Washington is the junction of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road with the main stem. All express trains leave the main stem at this point and proceed via Washington to Baltimore and points east, only increasing the distance fourteen miles, and conferring the advantage of viewing the National Capital. The scenery here is very attractive, beside the important history connected with it of the late war. The river here cuts through mountains, leaving high cliffs on either side. In the distance to the left can be seen Sugar Loaf Mountain, a much coveted point of observation when the contending armies were in the vicinity, and from its importance it was captured and recaptured many times. General Lee crossed the Potomac at this place September 4 and 7, 1863, when he invaded Maryland and

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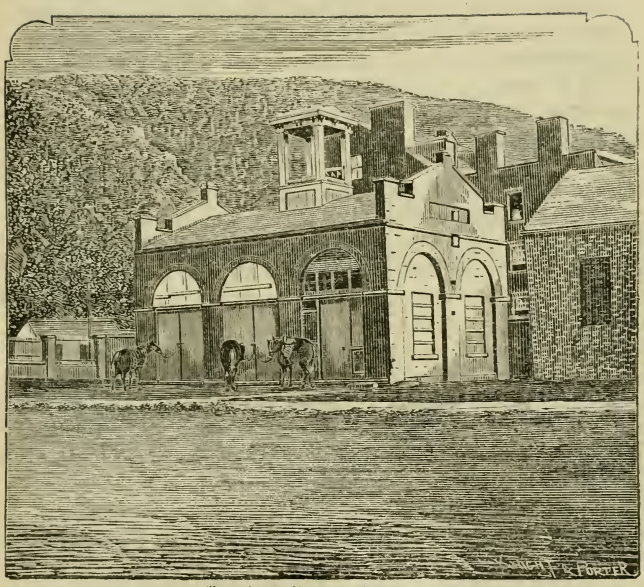
Pennsylvania. The railroad was torn up and the canal filled with rock and earth from the overhanging boulders. In 1874 the fish commissioner supplied the upper Potomac with a quantity of young bass—the experiment proved very successful—and the numbers have increased, and the delightful sport of taking them by hook and line is enjoyed by large numbers of sportsmen during the season, and Point of Rocks has recently become a favorite resort for the lovers of angling from Baltimore, Washington and adjacent towns, who are allured here from its natural attractiveness and the good fishing.

The John Brown House.

John Brown, the abolition fanatic, whose exploits are connected with the old engine-house at Harper's Ferry, (now known as the John Brown House,) was born at Torrington, Conn., May 9th, 1800, and was hanged at Charlestown, Va., Dec 2nd, 1859. He was fifth in descent from Peter Brown, who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth, in 1620. His enthusiasm on liberty bordered on fanaticism; many believed him insane on the subject. On Sunday night, October 16th, 1859, Brown and 22 of his men entered Harper's Ferry and took possession of the town without any opposition, as it was a complete surprise. During the night he was re-inforced by six or eight negroes. Brown took his stand first in the arsenal, but was compelled to retreat to the engine-house, which was more easily defended with a small force. He was closely invested, and firing was kept up during the day until the arrival of Col. R. E. Lee with a body of U. S. Marines, when the house was immediately broken open, and after a short but desperate struggle, Brown with several others were taken prisoners. Col. Washington, who was Brown's prisoner at the time, relates the following: "With one son dead by his side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand and held his rifle with the other, and commanded his men with the utmost composure, encouraging them to be firm and sell their lives dearly." The engine-house is plainly visible from the car window, a few yards from the track.



THE JOHN BROWN HOUSE

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Weyer's Cave.

One hundred and thirteen miles southwest of Harper's Ferry, on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is Weyer's Cave Station, to reach which the tourist traverses a country which for beauty, sublimity and picturesqueness, has not its equal on this side of the Atlantic. Every mile of the route is replete with interest, as it has been rendered historical and famous on account of the exploits of Johnson, Early and Ewell, and as being the scene of some of the most severe fighting during the war of Secession. The road passes through the hard-fought battle-fields of Winchester, Cedar Creek and Mt. Jackson, evidences of the severity of which are terribly apparent in the many ruins of burnt dwellings, devastated fields and fenceless districts, through a fair agricultural and grazing country, past the old towns of Winchester, Strasburg, Woodstock, Mt. Jackson and Harrisonburg, beneath the frowning hights of the Masinnutton Mountains, or Three Sisters, which present to the eye the appearance of immense battlements standing dark and ominous against the clear blue of the Southern sky, and skirts the fertile and fresh green back of the Shenandoah. To the right, in the distance, rises far above the surrounding mountains in solemn grandeur, North Mountain, the silent guardian of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of many a sanguinary affray, and a witness of the events that astonished the world. Arriving at Weyer's Cave Station, a delightful and interesting ride of two miles by stage, over a fine road, brings the tourist to the world-renowned Weyer's Cave, which has a reputation supported by the enthusiastic accounts of all who have visited it, as far surpassing the mammoth cave of Kentucky in grandeur and natural beauty, and the Grotto of Antiparos in sublimity and wonderful formations. Its hundreds of irregular chambers of great hight, with their overhead decorations, surpassing the grandest order of the arabesque in architecture, immense distances, marvellous natural combinations of fantastic shapes and grotesque images, and the peculiar character of its stalactites and stalagmites, all unite in impressing the beholder with admiration and awe. The most famous chamber is the Hall of Statuary; the statues, as seen by

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the dim and flickering light of the torch, produce a shudder at the close resemblance they bear to the petrified figures of breathing humanity. So natural and lifelike are these figures that the fact of their being but the result of chemical process is with difficulty entertained. Far as the light of the torch can penetrate, marvels of beauty and surprising and startling changes meet the eye. The tourist should by all means spend a few days in this vicinity.

WASHINGTON CITY.

To every citizen who has never visited the Capitol of the United States, this city will prove to him fully as wonderful and attractive as Philadelphia itself, in all her Centennial glory. The latter city, though possessing many objects of interest to catch the traveler's eye and please his fancy, depends during this year for her attractiveness principally upon the gigantic exhibiton which takes place within her limits. This vast collection of curiosities in painting, sculpture, mechanics and antiques, and this display of the products, manufactures, etc., of the various nations who have accepted the invitation of our government to unite with us in our celebration, will of course prove vastly gratifying and instructive, and more than recompense the visitor for any trouble or expense the trip may cause him. While, then, national pride, if not curiosity, arouses in every one the desire to join in celebrating our nation's birthday, it would be a glaring fault to omit to pay a visit to the capital city of the nation when it may be so easily done. Washington is a standing museum of curiosities and wonderful sights. To attempt to give even a condensed description of what may and should be seen in it, would take a volume many times the size of ours. We can then but glance at the chief objects of interest, and let the traveler who

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thinks it worth his while to stop there, visit and enjoy for himself the places that we can but point out. The first thing that strikes the attention of the stranger, is the width and grandeur of the avenues, which have gained for Washington the name of the "*City of Magnificent Distances.*" It has over two hundred miles of streets and avenues which are of greater width than any city in the world, giving to it a most magnificent and imposing appearance. Twenty-one of these avenues radiating from the Capitol building as a central point, cross obliquely the streets which are laid out at right angles, and form triangular sections all over the city, which are arranged as parks or ornamented with beautiful fountains. Washington cannot fail to become in the course of time one of the most magnificent cities of the world,

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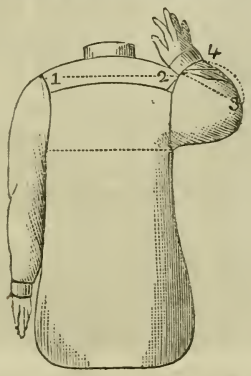

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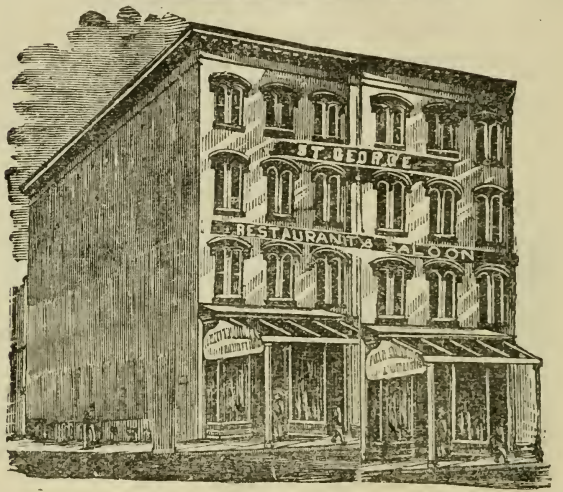

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if, indeed, it cannot already lay claim to that honor. Its chief grandeur and ornament is its public buildings, pre-eminent among which is

THE CAPITOL BUILDING,

situated on the summit of Capitol Hill, and towering upward more than three hundred feet, it commands an extensive and beautiful view; on one hand down the broad bosom of the Potomac river; on the other three sides, across the farms and meadow lands of the surrounding country, and is itself an object prominently visible for many miles.

Its immense size and the beauty and exquisite grace of its architecture, combine to render it one of the grandest and most imposing buildings in the world. It is in every sense worthy to be the seat of government of any country, and is in this hundredth year of our national existence, most justly the chief ornament and object of pride to every American citizen. The building is entirely of marble, with the exception of the dome, which is of iron and weighs over 8,000,000 pounds. The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid in 1793 by George Washington, and until 1851 comprised only the dome, rotunda and the two halls immediately adjoining. In that year the corner-stone of the extension was laid by Daniel Webster, and the building was made complete by the addition of the two magnificent wings now used as the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and containing also the numerous committee rooms. The corner-stone contains the following words of the eminent statesman: "If, therefore, it shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned and this deposit be brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public or private

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life, with hearts devotedly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures, now to be erected over it, may endure for ever. God save the United States of America.

DANIEL WEBSTER,

Secretary of State of the United States."

The principal rooms of the Capitol are the *Library of Congress*, containing 260,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets, numbering some of the rarest and most valuable in the world; this hall is built of marble and iron, and is exquisitely frescoed. The Supreme Court of the United States, also of marble, and noted for its symmetry and chaste simplicity; it is ornamented by the busts of the former Chief Justices of the Republic. *The Marble Room*, both the sides and ceilings of which are composed of most highly polished marble of numerous varieties and colors. *The President's Room*, one of the richest that the Capitol contains, and which is ornamented with frescoes, arabesque and portraits. *The Senate Chamber* and *Hall of Representatives*, where the legislative bodies hold their sessions; the seats for the members are arranged in concentric semi-circles, and the galleries are for the people; the ceilings are of iron and stained glass, with symbolic designs. *The Statuary Hall*, which was used as the House of Representatives before the wings were built; this is to be used as a sort of national gallery, and each State has been requested to send statues of two of its representative men; most of the States have already complied, and the rest will follow speedily. *The Rotunda*, a striking circular hall 180 feet high, surmounted by the dome of the Capitol. This hall is surrounded with eight panels, in which are large historical paintings, representing "The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "Washington Resigning his Commission," "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," "Discovery of the Mississippi," "Landing of Columbus," and "Baptism of Pocahontas." An iron stairway leads to the top of the dome, whence is obtained a most magnificent view of Washing-

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ton and its surroundings. The east entrance of the Capitol is by a bronze door, remarkable for its beautiful panel-reliefs and fine casting. Facing the entrance is a colossal statue of Washington in a sitting posture, and on either side of the grand stairways are placed large statues of peace and war. The grounds around the Capitol are laid out with great regularity and with beautiful taste. Close to the Capitol grounds are the Botanical Gardens, covering ten acres of land. It is one of the most complete and varied collections of the kind in the country. It contains growing specimens of the most remarkable and rarest tropical plants and trees, together with an endless variety of the brilliant and beautiful flowers of our own country.

Treasury Department.

Looking west from the Capitol up Pennsylvania avenue, is seen a massive building of Ionic architecture, 582 feet long and 300 feet wide. This is the Treasury building; it presents a very imposing appearance, being built of gray granite, with a front of painted sandstone. The south front commands a fine view of the Potomac river, and has a broad platform which is to be embellished with statues. Two fountains adorn the north front, which looks upon Pennsylvania avenue. There are 195 rooms in this building, the most beautiful of which is the cash room; this is lined with the richest and most beautiful varieties of marble, and the ceiling is finished in gilded moldings. This department employs a regular army of clerks, a great number of whom are ladies, engaged in counting gold and currency, and examining the mutilated bills returned for redemption. Visitors were formerly admitted to most of the rooms of this building, but recently the regulations in this regard have made access very difficult. The gold room can only be entered by a permit from the Treasurer; here is stored about $10,000,000 in gold coin.

The White House.

Nearly adjoining the Treasury Department is the White House or Executive Mansion, the residence of the President of the

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United States. It is built of white freestone, and is 170 feet long and 86 feet deep. The grounds in front of the building are laid out with handsome shade trees. The rooms are magnificently furnished, the east room being the handsomest; the others are known as the red, blue and green rooms. In the vestibule are several portraits of Presidents of the United States.

The Patent Office.

The Patent Office is a classical structure of chaste and massive simplicity, and is one of the most admired of the government buildings. It is situated on the corner of F and 9th streets; it is built of Maryland marble with the exception of the F street front, which is of whitened sandstone; the portico of this front consists of sixteen immense doric columns, to which there leads a long stairway. Over 100,000 models of various inventions are kept here, and form a collection that is absolutely bewildering to examine. The American genius for invention is shown by the fact that in thirty years the United States issued nearly as many patents as Great Britain did in two hundred years, netting a revenue of two and a half million dollars.

Smithsonian Institute.

On Seventh street, not far from Pennsylvania avenue, is the Smithsonian Institute. It is a library, museum and art gallery, founded by James Smithson, an Englishman, who, for reasons unknown, left his property to the United States of America, for the founding of such an establishment at Washington; he never visted this country, and is not known to have been even acquainted here. The building is a remarkably beautiful one, built of a reddish brown sandstone; two handsome towers form the front of it, and are 150 feet high, while seven other towers adorn the main building; the grounds are laid out with great taste, and are very attractive. The museum is very rich in curiosities and interesting specimens, and is a favorite resort of visitors to Washington city. The main hall or national museum is 200 feet long and 50 wide, and contains the chief objects of interest on exhibition. What first strikes the eye of the visitor, are the immense and odd looking casts of numerous extinct

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species of animals, and the enormous skeletons of some of the ancient inhabitants of this globe. Among the other things to be seen here are specimens of every American bird, war implements and cooking utensils of various barbarous nations, Egyptian Mummies, cases of Indian and Alasakan wearing apparel, tools, and curious articles of their manufacture, casts of fish, shells of turtles and nests of eggs of different birds. In the hall above the main hall are collections of crystals, gems (in the rough), and various geological formations; in the center of the room is an immense mass of native copper, which was formerly used by the Indians near Lake Superior as a sacrificial altar; it cost the United States over $5,500. Some interesting paintings also adorn the walls of these rooms. Close by the Smithsonian Institute is the

Department of Agriculture.

It is a fine brick building with Mansard roof and brownstone moldings; it contains the library of the department and the Agricultural Museum; in this latter are to be seen specimens of grains, grasses and other products of the soil, foreign grains, varieties of wood, wax imitations of fruits, silk in every stage of its manufacture, drugs, dyes, and domestic birds and animals. The plant houses are of iron and glass, and in them are grain, pineapples, oranges, palms and other tropical products. The flower gardens are in front of the building, and their floral wealth and beauty in the season of their full bloom is well worth seeing.

Corcoran Art Gallery,

on Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite the White House, was constructed by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, a wealthy banker of Washington, at a cost of $600,000; it is of brick and brownstone, and is inscribed on the front, "Dedicated to Art." It contains a rare and valuable collection of paintings, statues and art curiosities. Hiram Powers' exquisite and famous statue of the Greek slave is to be seen here.

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Washington Monument.

Overlooking the Potomac River, on its left bank, is the Washington Monument, or rather the commencement of it. A great square unfinished tower is all that is to be seen, and is rather a blemish than an ornament to the city. It was commenced in 1848, and was intended to be one of the most magnificent and costly structures of the kind ever built. Its hight was to be 600 feet, and its base, a rotunda 100 feet high, supported by 30 columns adorned by arms of the States and other historic carvings. The various States and several foreign countries, such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, Switzerland, China, Japan and others, have sent memorial stones to be used in its construction. It is doubtful if this monument ever will be finished—one million dollars being still needed for its completion. It is proposed to demolish it and build a grand triumphal arch with its material. The monument was originally intended to be the tomb of Geo. Washington.

The Suburbs of Washington

are very beautiful, and many a pleasant and interesting hour may be spent in visiting them. The most noticeable places are as follows:

The Soldiers' Home—Three miles north of the Capitol, a group of marble buildings in a fine park of about 500 acres, where disabled soldiers of our army find a quiet and comfortable asylum.

The Arlington National Cemetery, on the right bank of Potomac River, (opposite Georgetown). Here are buried over 15,000 soldiers. It was formerly owned by Mr. D. P. Custis, the first husband of Martha Washington. The view of Washington and the Potomac from the mansion is beautiful in the extreme, and well worth a journey thither to see it.

The Government Asylum for the Insane, the Columbia Deaf-Mute Institute and the Howard University are also places of interest and much visited.

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Georgetown College—founded by the Jesuits in 1791, is a queer looking, venerable institution, situated on the hights above the Potomac; it numbers among its graduates some of the most famed and honored men of this century. On the Potomac river, 15 miles below the city, is Mt. Vernon, the tomb of Geo. Washington. It can be reached by steamers which leave the Seventh street wharf, daily, at 10 A. M.

Washington Hotels.

Arlington ($5.00), Corner Fifteenth and I Sts.
Willard's ($4.50), Corner Fourteenth St. and Penn. Ave.
Ebbitt House, Corner Fourteenth and F Sts.
Metropolitan ($4.00), Pennsylvania Ave., near Sixth St.
Tremont House ($2.50), near B. & O. R. R. Depot.
National ($4.00), Cor. Penna. Ave. and Sixth St.
Wormley's, Fifteenth St.
St. James (European), near B. & P. R. R. Depot.
Washington, Cor. Penna. Ave. and Third Sts.
St. Mark (European), Cor. Penna. Ave. and Seventh St.
St. Cloud, Corner F and Seventh Sts.
Imperial Hotel, Ninth St., near Pennsylvania Ave.

Theaters.

Ford's Opera House, Ninth St., near Penna. Ave.
Ford's National Theater, E St., near Fourteenth.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, the sixth city of the United States in size and population, is pleasantly situated on the Patapsco River, about 12 miles distant from its junction with the Chesapeake Bay. It is an important commercial and manufacturing city, having about 300,000 inhabitants. Several prominent lines of railroad center here, and have their own wharves, thus being able to deliver their goods directly at the water's edge. This advantage, and the quick and direct connection that Baltimore has with the principal western cities, have combined to make her one of the chief

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shipping points on the Atlantic seaboard. For many years it has been one of the largest grain and flour markets in the world. Immense quantities of tobacco, sugar, coal, and cotton are also sent from here annually. The new grain elevator of the B. & O. R. R. at Locust Point, has a capacity of nearly 2,000,000 bushels. The Baltimore oysters have long been widely famous and twenty-five firms are engaged in dredging them from the Chesapeake Bay and shipping them north and west. The city is built upon hilly ground, and is noted for its healthfulness and the neat and cleanly appearance of its streets, particularly in the northern sections. Baltimore and Charles streets are the principal ones for the retail trade, and are constantly thronged with the bright and beautiful women that have won so fair a name for their native city.

The City Hall,

On the corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, is unsurpassed by any building in the the United States except the Capitol building at Washington, in either magnitude of proportions or beauty of architecture, and is justly an object of pride to the citizens of Baltimore. Its lofty dome, plainly visible from all parts of the city, is 260 feet high, and surmounted by a lantern, at the base of which a projecting balcony affords a magnificent view of the city and the broad expanse of the river and bay.

The Washington and Battle Monuments.

These structures, which have given to Baltimore the name of the "Monumental City," are well worth the attention of the visitor. The first is at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, and is considered one of the chief ornaments of the city; from a square base of fifty feet in height there rises an unbroken marble column 180 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington 16 feet high. In the center of this column is a spiral stairway of 228 steps, by which the narrow balustrade just below the statue is reached. The view from here is very fine, equaling that from the loftier pinnacle of the City

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Hall. The Battle Monument, on Calvert street, near Baltimore, is a beautiful work of memorial art. It was built to commemorate soldiers who fell in the defence of the city in 1814; it is 52 feet high and surmounted by a marble female figure, emblematic of the city of Baltimore. The shaft is inscribed with the names of the fallen soldiers. At the base of the monument are bas-reliefs of the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. This fort guards the approach to the city by water, and was vigorously attacked by the British in 1812, but without any success.

The loftiest structure in the city is the Presbyterian church on the corner of Park avenue and Monument street, a beautiful building of brown stone, the graceful spire of which towers 267 feet into the air.

Among the prominent buildings which grace the city are the Catholic Cathedral on Cathedral street, below Franklin; the Young Men's Christian Association, on Charles and Saratoga streets, and the Peabody Institute and Conservatory of Music on Charles and Monument streets. The Peabody Institute contains a fine public library and a small collection of statuary, in which may be seen Reinhart's exquisite statue of "Clytie." Another noted building is the Academy of Music on Howard street above Franklin. This is one of the most beautiful and best apportioned theaters in the country, and in its acoustic properties is unsurpassed. It is much admired and praised by all opera singers who have visited this city.

Among the suburban drives and parks around the city, the finest is the pride of Baltimore, her beautiful

Druid Hill Park.

This Park, justly called the most beautiful in America, consisting of 680 acres, 500 of which comprised formerly the old Rogers estate, lies to the northwest of the city, and can be reached either by the Madison avenue or Citizens' line of cars. It was inaugurated in 1860, during the Mayoralty of Hon. Thomas Swann. The entrance is beneath an arch of brown stone, and as you penetrate beyond the gateway you are struck with its beauty as it stretches out before you. First, there is a long

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avenue, bounded on either side by large flower pots about ten feet in height, called Swann avenue, extending from the gate about two hundred yards northward. At the end of the avenue there are three paths, each leading to a different part of the park. One leads to the Mansion House and the central part of the grounds; one skirts the western border, whilst the third conducts to Druid Lake, the center of attraction to all who visit the park, a beautiful sheet of water, clear as crystal, one mile in circuit, around which is a splendid drive; in the middle is a fountain, placed so low in the water as to be scarcely discernible, but at four o'clock, when the water is turned on, the almost invisible speck suddenly becomes alive, and a magnificent column shoots skyward nearly 90 feet, to the delight of hundreds who daily assemble to view this grand and imposing spectacle. Leaving the lake and piercing deeper the mazes of trees and evergreens, you are impressed with the strict adherence to nature of every embellishment augmented by the great natural scenery and arrangement with which the Park abounds. Further on you reach a pagoda—an octagonal-shaped house for the musicians or all who desire to avail themselves of its shade. Here the seasons are represented by figures in marble, life-size, emblematic of the changes wrought by the cycle of time.

Leaving the statues and advancing by a delightful walk, we come to another small lake, a diamond in a bed of emerald. Still advancing, we at last arrive at the Mansion House, a large, square building, one story high, surrounded on all sides with a wide spacious veranda, upon which you can sit after your walk and be refreshed by the cool, moist breeze which is continually blowing. It is built upon the highest elevation of the Park, thus commanding a splendid and extensive view of the surrounding country; the city far below, the suburban villages, and the hills of Anne Arundel county appear like a panorama before you. The highest steeples in Baltimore, the Washington Monument and Shot-Tower, look very indistinct and diminutive in the distance. Glancing beyond the city, Fort McHenry, Fort Carroll, the immense grain elevators of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, can be seen; while myriads of boats flit, shadow-like, upon the surface of the bay. On Sunday afternoon hundreds

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of pleasure seekers, the lovers of the beauties of nature, assemble to enjoy the sights. The porch is usually crowded, the saloon upon the first floor is filled with people from both city and country, partaking of refreshments, in the shape of ices and soda-water. Streams of hacks, carriages and coaches filled with ladies and gentlemen from the country are continually arriving and departing.

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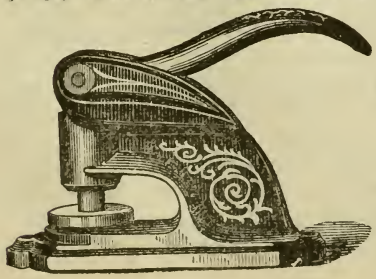

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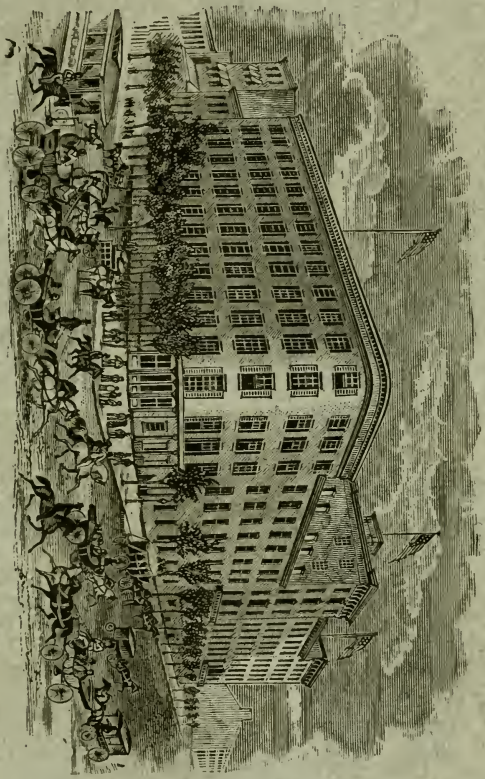

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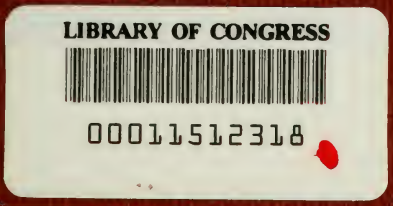
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